

Role of Government Programmes in Education

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Abstract: Education is an effective instrument for the development of student and nation as a whole. It plays an important role in the student's life which helps them to play many roles in the family and society. Education helps them to bring constructive changes and uplift the society in to higher strata. Half of the population in the world is comprised of women if students are highly educated then the nation will be highly developed. But, many factors like poverty, unemployment of the parents, child marriages, discrimination, and inequalities prevents them to access education. Thus, the governmental agencies play an important role to open up opportunities to enrol, retain and promote the education sector. Therefore, the present study focuses in identifying the educational schemes that are available for women's education at the different levels. Also, the objective of the paper is to analyze the different schemes available for students and girls.

Keywords: education, schemes, initiative

1.Introduction

Education is the strongest and sharpest weapon to change the society. The type of education acquired will surely be reflected in the views or words we exhibit. If we learn religious education then we will be more religious or if we learn moral education, we will behave with keeping more moral values or if we learn more social principles then we will tend to treat all the people equally. Finally all these kinds of education will change our perspective on how we treat others. The point is that education is an important tool to build a wonderful sculpture and the sculpture will unite our society with love, care and unity. Education is an important tool for social transformation. Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was opined that education was the first and foremost weapon to conquer the world of equality. Education is the base for building a better standard of living, equal treatment to all in the society and even better employment opportunities. In this regard the importance of education and educational expenditure in India is much more important. After liberalisation government was gave more attention to provide a better social sector development. As a part of it government of India announced large number of schemes and programmes for various fields. Each scheme has a crystal clear objective and provides much more concentration to fulfil this. The central government as well as the state government is giving much attention to pursue the programmes for the development of entire society as well. The government is ensuring a chance to uplift by various schemes and programmes with varieties of facilities. The study is focused on some aspects in education sector. The development of education is a necessary condition for transforming the society from deprivation to development. The main aim is to identify various schemes existed in the educational sector. There are central sector schemes and centrally sponsored schemes to ensure better facilities and inclusive development strategy in the education sector. The study concentrated on the government schemes and programmes for the development of education and the public spending by the government in this field.

Objective:

The important area covered under this study is summarised to the following objectives. Which are given below:

- To identify various government schemes for the development of education sector

List of Government Initiatives for Students

- National Education Policy(NEP) 2020
- STARS Project
- Kala Utsav
- Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan
- Shiksha Parv Initiative
- National Means cum Merit Scholarship (NMMS)
- National Talent Search Exam(NTSE)
- ISHAN UDAY
- Ishan Vikas

List Government schemes for schools

- Mid-Day meal
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Institution of Eminence Abhiyan
- Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- Samagra Shiksha
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- National Achievement Survey
- National Curriculum Framework
- Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan
- Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat

Government Initiatives for Digital Education

- PM E-Vidhya
- DIKSHA
- National E-library
- Swayam Prabha
- Swayam
- Vidya Daan
- E Pathshala
- SMART India Hackathon

Government Initiatives for Girls

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Volume 12 Issue 10, October 2023

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- National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)
- National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
- PRAGATI
- CBSE Single child merit scholarship
- Rani laxmi bai Atma Raksha Parikshan

Government Initiatives for disabled students

- Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage
- International Economic Development Council
- SAKSHAM
- Identification camps for CwSN

Government Initiatives for mental health of students

- National Tele Mental Health Programme(Tele MANAS)
- National Mental Health Programme for UPSC
- School Mental Health Program (SMHP) India

Education for Girls

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan

The Department of School Education and Literacy has supported the Ministry of Women and Child Development for roll out of “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” Abhiyan in the country to enhance the sex ratio and the status of the girl child. An award is being instituted from the “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” Abhiyan for School Management Committees which achieve 100% transition of girls at different levels of education.

Swachh Vidyalaya

The Department is committed to the provision of a functional girl’s toilet in every school. Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative (SVI) works for the provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the Samagra Shiksha. Consequently, to encourage the participation of girls in education, the existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at upper primary level and Girls Hostels at secondary level have been extended/converged to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class-XII under the Scheme.

Thus, the Scheme now provides for access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups of girls in the age group of 10-18 years aspiring to study in Classes VI to XII; belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible. KGBV provides the facility to have at-least one residential school for girls from Classes VI-XII in every educationally backward block (EBBs).

Enhanced financial support for existing Stand-alone Girls' Hostels for classes IX to XII (KGBV Type IV) of upto Rs 40 lakh per annum.

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)

The centrally sponsored “National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)” was launched in May 2008, to give incentive to students enrolled in class IX.

The scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ ST), and enrol in class IX in State/ UT Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools.

Incentive Amount: A sum of Rs. 3000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls as fixed deposit on enrolment in class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon upon reaching 18 years of age and passing Class X examination.

Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan

Under the Scheme, Self-defense training is provided for three months per Government schools having girls enrolment. The training is meant for girls student from class VI to XII. The girls are trained to use every day articles such as, Key chain, duppata, Stole, mufflers, bags, pen/pencil, notebook etc. as weapons of opportunity/improvised self-defence weapons to their advantage.

CBSE Single Girl Child Merit Scholarship

The objective of CBSE merit scholarship scheme is to provide scholarships to the meritorious Single Girl Students, who are the only child of their parents; and have passed the CBSE Class X Examination with 60% or more marks and are continuing their further school education of Class XI and XII. The rate of scholarship shall be Rupees Five Hundred (Rs. 500/-) per month.

PRAGATI - Providing Assistance for Girls' Advancement in Technical Education Initiative

The AICTE scheme envisages selection of one girl per family where family income is less than 8 lakhs / annum on merit at the qualifying examination to pursue technical education. 5000 girls are expected to benefit of scholarships available per annum. The scholarship amount is Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child

In order to achieve and promote girls education, UGC has introduced a Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child with an aim to compensate direct costs of girl education to all levels especially for such girls who happen to be the only girl child in their family. Amount of fellowship: Rs. 36,200/- p.a. for a period of two years only

i.e. full duration of a PG course. Every year, 3000 girls are provided scholarships.

Girl Children with Special Needs Separate provision of stipend for CwSN girls @ Rs. 200 per month for 10 months, in addition to student component from pre-primary to senior secondary level.

Persons with Special Needs

SAKSHAM

Scholarship for Differently-abled children AICTE has decided to award scholarships per annum to all eligible differently abled students to pursue technical education. The scholarship amount would be Rs. 50000 per annum.

Identification Camps for CwSN

Provision of annual identification camps for CwSN at block level @Rs. 10000 per camp and equipping of Block Resource centres for rehabilitation and special training of CwSN.

Initiatives for the North East

ISHAN UDAY

Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region

Special Scholarship Scheme for students of North East Region. The UGC has launched a special scholarship Scheme for students of North East Region from the academic session 2014-15. The Scheme envisages grant of 10,000 scholarships to students from North East Region whose parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum and would be provided scholarship of Rs. 5400/- per month for general degree course and Rs.7800/- per month for technical /medical /professional /paramedical courses.

IshānVikās

IshānVikās is a comprehensive plan to bring selected students from the school and college levels from the North-Eastern states into close contact with the IITs, NITs and IISERs during their vacation periods. A typical visit is envisaged for a period of ten days to one of these institutions, in the form of either an exposure or an Internship programme. Each school will send one teacher to accompany a group of about 32 students of class IX and X and 8 teachers. The college students would be organised in two groups in summer and in winter, consisting of 32 students each group. About 2016 college students and 504 teachers from N-E will be visiting premier Institutes, like IIT/NIT/ IISERs in an academic year. or Centrally Funded Technological Institutes) with Stipends and Travel will be taken up.

ICT enabled enhancement of learning opportunities

ICT enabled enhancement of learning opportunities to accelerate outreach, improve quality and promote equity by

facilitating access to the best educational resources for learners / teachers.

SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) PROGRAMME:

SWAYAM is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. Under this programme, Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, Centrally universities offer online courses to citizens of our country. Courses delivered through SWAYAM are available free of cost to the learners, however learners wanting a SWAYAM certificate should register for the final proctored exams that come at a fee and attend in-person at designated centres on specified dates.

SWAYAM PRABHA

The SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of 34 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite. Every day, there will be new content for at least (4) hours which would be repeated 5 more times in a day, allowing the students to choose the time of their convenience. The channels are uplinked from BISAG, Gandhinagar. The contents are provided by NPTEL, IITs, UGC, CEC, IGNOU.

National E-Library

The E-Library has been envisaged as an online portal that will democratize access to knowledge by ensuring that quality content from central universities and premier educational institutions are available in a digital format that can be easily accessed by students, working professionals and researchers across the country through laptops, smartphones, tablets, PC's. International collaboration has been offered by Israel, Norway, UK, UNESCO. The National E –Library is operational from 2015

Challenges faced by the education system

Some of the challenges faced by the government schemes in education are pointed out in the following bulletins.

- Privatisation of education.
- Shortage of government funds.
- Poor implementation.
- Absence of proper checking and correction mechanism.
- Inadequacy of trained practitioners.
- Political ideological differences.
- Wastage of resources.
- Type of education that acquire (general education).
- Out dated systems.
- Lack of planning and coordination.
- Political intervention and corruption.
- Absence of field level evaluation process.
- Lack of effective evaluation mechanism.
- Lack of awareness about the schemes.

- Poor response by the people.

2. Conclusion

Education is a pre-condition for feed the society in a better way. It facilitates the society to earn better standard of living by providing employment opportunities. It also helps us to teach moral values. Now a day there are a lot of programmes or schemes introduced by the government for educating the marginalised or excluded masses in the society. The government has spent more on the education by providing financial assistance to those who have suffered its lack. The public spending on education is increased year by year and newer policies are introduced for adopting inclusive development strategy. We have a number of government schemes for educational development of the society but the problem is that some schemes are not functioning under proper governance, some are inefficient to meet the objectives under the programme, in some cases funds are inefficient to meet the expenses, Unable to reach the exact beneficiaries, some schemes are not familiar to the common people, inefficient implementation causes difficulty in accessibility, some are not much competent to the parallel programmes. If we overcome these difficulties then the government will be the sole supplier of a better education to its society thereby better employment, standard of living and that will leads to the improvement in national income finally we realize the dream of a developed economy.

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